ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 24. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1856. WHOLE NO. 378.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, Nov. 3d, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income o said Fund for the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnet and Wilson will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State as now required by law.

The Board respectfully call the attention of the Justices of the several Counties, from the shares of which deductions are made for pupils at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to the law requiring them to levy a tax for the support of their said pupils, and that they are liable to indictment for not doing so. (See Revised Code, chapter 6, section 12.)

THOS. BRAGG, *Pres. Ex Officio of the Literary Board.*

PULASKI COWPER, *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	Fed Pop	Sp'g. Dist.	Fall Dist.	Total Dist.	Ded't for Deaf & Dumb.		Balance.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	P. L. Ray, W. Keen,	$225 00	$ 994 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	B. J. Whitsett,		1,215 72
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44			
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	W. Covington,	75 00	1,330 92
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48			
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52	D. Latham,	75 00	887 88
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76			
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24	David Watson,	75 00	
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12			
Burke,	6,919	830 38	830 28	1,660 56	M. Fisher,		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	L. Fisher,	225 00	
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64	C. Fisher,		815 88
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76			
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	T. Berry,	75 00	545 88
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64	Sarah Bushell,	75 00	669 96
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16			
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20			
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72			
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48			
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28			
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92			
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96			
C'mberla'd,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	L. Crow,		
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68	J. Holden,	150 00	1,976 76
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52			
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52			
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	P. Shelton,		
Edgeco'be,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	M. Perry,	150 00	1,502 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,550 48	Caroline Pratt,	75 00	1,200 74
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40			
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72	John Massey,		
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	Robt. Wyles,	150 00	717 36
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72			
Green,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04	Wm. Berry,		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	Emily Hyatt,	150 00	2,067 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	Mary Burt,	75 00	1,485 84
Harnett,							
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68			
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92			
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44			
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40			
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88	Jane O'Neal,	75 00	714 20
Jackson,							
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64			
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40			
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	E. Gurganus,	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76			
Madison,							
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84			
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56			
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64			
Mecklenb'g	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76			
Montgom'y	6,166	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	A. R. Shield,		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	Chas. Shield,	150 00	876 26
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16	Wm. Tilley,		
N. Hanov'r	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	C. B. Morris,	225 00	1,493 32
Northam'n	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44	Julia Capps,		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60			
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68			
Pasquota'k,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	P. Pendleton,	75 00	849 96
Perquimo's	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20			
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00			
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	1,578 80			
Polk,							
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	A. A. Craven,	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64			
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20			
Rockin'm,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12			
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,950 96			
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12			
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64			
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52			
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60			
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	Larkin Snow,	75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48			
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	C. Saunders,		
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	N. Dupree,	150 00	2,384 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	Julia Simpson,	75 00	1,168 92
Washin't'n,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20			
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52			
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72			
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08			
Wilson,							
Yadkin,							
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32			
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 00			

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e receive in exchange for goods almost all ds of country produce. Come on with it and r money, and we can satisfy any reasonable .

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.
heville, September 18, 1856.—tf

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ADDRESS PROF. GEO. H. DE BAR,
November 13, 1856. New-York City.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Nov. 17, 1856.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: You have been elected by the people of the State to represent them in this General Assembly. They have confided to you powers, the highest and most important known to our government and laws. Coming as you do fresh from the great body of your fellow-citizens and from every section of the State, it is supposed that you are acquainted with their wants and necessities, and that these will be provided for, so far as it can be done by wholesome and enlightened legislation. I doubt not that every effort will be made on your part not to disappoint these reasonable expectations. For my own, allow me to assure you that my aid, however feeble, shall at all times be given towards facilitating your labors.

Before touching upon matters concerning more especially our own State and polity, allow me to congratulate you upon the happy termination of the exciting political contest through which the country has lately passed. For the first time in our history we have seen an attempt seriously made by one section, or more properly speaking, by a political party of that section, to get the control of the different departments of the general government, with the determination expressed to administer that government on strictly sectional party grounds. It was virtually an attempt to degrade one section and to endanger its institutions, and to deny to it those equal rights and privileges to which all the States in the Union are entitled, and which hitherto they have enjoyed.

True it is, that all this was sought to be done according to the forms of the constitution. But the attempt was not the less atrocious for that reason.

The general government was intended by its framers to operate for the protection and safety of all, and if properly administered, will only be felt in the most beneficent manner. But whenever it is seized upon, even under the forms of the constitution, by one section of the country and so wrested and perverted from the legitimate purposes as to become an instrument of oppression or degradation to the other, he knows very little of the Southern people who believes that they would submit tamely and ignominiously to such a government and to such a Union, however dear one of a different kind may be, and, I trust and believe, is to all. Whatever may have been said to the contrary, we of the South have not sought to control the affairs of the country or its government, so as to advance our own peculiar views and interests at the expense of any other section.

All we have asked for is to be protected in the rights secured to us by the constitution, to be let alone in their enjoyment, and to be treated as equals among the States and in the common Territories of the Union. More than this we have not sought to obtain. Less, if true to ourselves, we will never submit to take.

United, as we have been, mainly, in the late contest, we have nothing to fear. For a time madness and fanaticism ruled the day, and the wisest, the best and most patriotic in the land were filled with fear and misgiving. But the result shows that we have as friends a large and influential body of patriotic, conservative, national men at the North, who, in a crisis like the one we have passed, are ready, at every hazard, to stand by the Union and the rights of every section. The task set before them, I regret to say, was one not easy of accomplishment. But well and successfully have they performed it, and entitled themselves to the thanks and plandits of all and the eternal gratitude of the South. For the present the contest is ended, perhaps to be renewed in a short time. Let us hope otherwise, and that peace, order and good feeling may return and abide with us.

One of the foremest statesmen of the land, a man eminent for his talents, of great knowledge and experience in public affairs—just in his purposes, national in his views, moderate in all things, and whose private life has been as pure and irreproachable as his public one has been honorable and useful—has been elected President of these United States.—Scarcely inferior in all the qualities of a statesman, though of fewer years and less experience in public affairs, is he who has been elected to the second office within our gift.

With the legislative department of the government in accord, surely we have ample reason to hope for a successful administration of our national affairs. a restoration of peace and harmony, and a strengthening of the ties which bind together the States in one National Union.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state to you that since your last session, the general condition of the State has been one of prosperity and improvement. Our public works are steadily advancing, our colleges and schools are on the increase, and are generally in a high state of prosperity; our Common School system, though by no means perfect, is yet gradually improving and manifesting very decidedly some of the beneficial results anticipated from it. Our great interests, agriculture, to say nothing of others, is attracting the notice it deserves, and our people are on the enquiry for the best modes of improving their lands and increasing their crops. Upon the whole, our physical comforts are being increased, while it is believed that our moral condition, as a people, is improving. And though one of our grain crops for the present year has been cut short for the want of timely rains, yet, in view of the manifold blessings we have enjoyed, and the evils from which we have been spared, we have ample cause to render thanks to that kind Providence which hitherto has so eminently blessed our people and country.

The first subject to which I desire to call your more particular attention is, the important one of the public debt of the State.

In advance of the report of the Public Treasurer, which will in due time be presented to you, that officer has, at my request, furnished me with the following statement, shewing the indebtedness of the State by bonds, the various items composing the same, for what purposes incurred, and the times at which these sums respectively fall due:

	AMOUNT.	WHEN DUE.
For bonds issued on account of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,	$500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1860
On bonds issued at sundry times in 1849, under act of 17th Jan. 1849, to provide for the payment of the debt of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear, to the Bank of the State, and other debts due on account of endorsement by the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,	200,000 00	In 1859
Under act to provide for the payment of the debt of the State, passed Jan., 28th, 1851.		
Do. do. do.	40,000 00	In 1861
Fayetteville and Western Plank road bonds, running twenty years,	130,000 00	In 1862
Do. do. do,	26,500 00	In 1869
Do. do. do.	33,500 00	In 1870
Do. do. da.	40,000 00	In 1871
The foregoing are registered bonds.	20,000 00	In 1872
The following are coupon bonds, under act of 27th Jan 1849, for construction of Gaston and Weldon Railroad, and for improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers, running ten years,		
Do. do. do.	41,000 00	July 1, 1864
Do. do. do	67,000 00	Jan. 1, 1865
On account of North Carolina Railroad bonds, running thirty years.	44,000 00	July 1, 1865
Do. do.	500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1883
Do. do.	500,000 00	July 1, 1883
Do. do.	500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1884
Do. do.	130,000 00	July 1, 1884
Do. do.	370,000 00	Jan. 1 1885
Do. do.	1000,000 00	April 1, 1885
Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad bonds, running 20 years,	20,000 00	April 1, 1875
Do. do. do.	10,000 00	July 1, 1876
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad bonds, running 20 years,		
Tar river, under act of 14th February, 1855; bonds running thirty years.	4,000 00	July 1, 1875
Lunatic Asylum bo'ds running ten years,	15,000 00	Jan. 1, 1886
Do, do,	40,000 00	Jan. 1, 1886
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad bo'ds, running thirty years,	19,000 00	July 1, 1886
Do. do.	500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1886
Western and N. C. Railroad bonds, running 30 years,	33 000 00	Jan. 1, 1886
Bonds for money carried to public fund by resolution of General Assembly.	200,000 00	Oct. 1, 1886
Bond for money borrowed of the Literary Board,	40,360 55	
	15,442 00	
	$5,038,802 55	

The books of the Treasury further show an indebtedness by the State to the Literary Fund, on *account*, on the 1st of November, 1856 of $140,412 86. It is proper to state that this amount should be increased by about the sum of $30,632 32, for interest on bonds of the State held by the Literary Board, as above set forth, and also upon coupon bonds of the State, purchased and now held as part of the Literary Fund. Further reference will be made to the matter before concluding this communication.

By virtue of legislation at the last General Assembly, State bonds for the following amounts are yet to be sold, and the proceeds applied as follows:

Fayetteville and Albermarle Plankroad, running 20 years,	$20,000
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad running 20 years,	6,000
Atlantic & N. C. R. R, for balance of State's subscription, 30 year bonds, and which will probably all be called for in the ensuing year,	$533,600
Western N. C. R. R., 30 year bonds, for balance of State's subscription and which will probably be called for before the meeting of the next General Assembly,	600,000
Insane Asylum, 20 year bonds, will be required at an early day,	21,000
Total,	$1.180,600

By virtue of an act passed at the last General Assembly, $20,000 was subscribed to the stock of the Yadkin Navigation Company, of which $5,000 has been paid; and under the provisions of a similar act, $20,000 was subscribed to the stock of New River Navigation Company, of which $10,000 has been paid.

Leaving to be paid the sum of $25,000

The payments above were made out of ordinary funds in the treasury, there being no provision for raising the money in any other way; and the above balance must be paid in the same manner, unless other provision is made therefor.

The State is bound, as endorser, as follows:

On bonds of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,	$250,000
On bonds of Cape Fear & Deep river Nav. Co., falling due in the year 1885.	300,000
On bonds of Chesapeake & Albermarle Canal Co., falling due in 30 years,	250,000
	$800,000

The State is secured by mortgages, according to the several acts of Assembly directing the above endorsments.

Of the amount last named, $50,000 only of bonds has been endorsed and delivered by the public treasurer. But the whole amount is put down, as the company has given the certificate of the requisite subscription of stock in the same, and executed the mortgage required by the charter to entitle it to the endorsements of its bonds, to the amount stated when called for.

The interest has, for many years, been paid promptly by the first named company; and its present prosperous conditon removes all doubt as to its ability to pay for the future. The interest has also been paid on the bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company. The bonds of the latter company have been issued within the past six months.

From information unofficially received, it is highly probable that the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company will so far comply with the terms of its charter, granted at the last session of the General Assembly, as to enable it to call upon the State for endorsements of its bonds. As to the probable amount of such endorsements, or the times when they may be called for, I am not able now to give any definite information. It is proper, however, to refer you to the charter of the company, and to say that, more definite information will be laid before you during your session, should it come to my possession.

I may also refer you to the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Co., by which the State is pledged to subscribe two thirds of the stock for the sections hereafter to be built, should private stock holders subscribe one third.

In this detail of the present and prospective indebtedness of the State, I have omitted temporary loans by, and indebtedness to, some of the banks of the State, authorized by resolutions of the last General Assembly.—These liabilities are fluctuating, and will more properly appear in the report of the public treasurer.

To meet these liabilities, besides the means to be derived from taxation and other ordinary sources of revenue, the State owns the following stocks and effects.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Stock, *par value*,		$ 487,500
N. C. Railroad, do,	"	2,000,000
N. C Railroad, preferred 6 per cent,	"	1,000,000
Atlantic & N. C. Rail road, paid for,	"	433,000
West'n N. C. Railroad paid for	"	200,000
Railroad stocks,		$4,220,500
Fayetteville & W. P. R. stock *par value*,		$120,000
Fayetteville & Warsaw,	"	10,000
Fayetteville & Albemarle, p'd for,	"	30,000
Plankroad stocks,		$160,000
New River Nav. Co. stock, *par value*, and paid for,		
Yadkin Nav. Co., paid for,	"	$10,000
C. Fear & Deep Riv. Na. Co.,	"	5,000
		160,000
Navigation stocks,		$175,000
The State also holds the bond of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, upon which the interest is regularly paid, for		$50,000 00
Also, two bonds of the Seaboard and Roanoake Railroad Company, each for $5 387 14, dated January 3d. 1851, payable in two and four years, interest payable semi-annually,		10,774 23
		$60,774 28

No interest has been paid on these last named bonds, and the last General Assembly extended the time for payment of principal and interest on the first bond to 3d January next, and should the same be then paid, the time for the payment of the principal and interest on the other bond was extended to the 3d January, 1856.

In this connection it may be proper to say that forty thousand dollars was appropriated to the improvement of Neuse river, and that after making the survey of the river the balance was subscribed as directed, to the stock of the Neuse river Navigation Company.

No report has been made to me by the President of the company, as required by the charter. But I learn unofficially that no practical benefit has resulted from the expenditure, and that the property and effects of the company have all been sold under execution.

By virtue of the act of 1848-'9, twenty-five thousand dollars, and by the act of 1854-'5 fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated and raised by the sale of bonds for the improvement of Tar river, to be expended under the direction of commissioners appointed by the Governor. No provision was made for charging tolls on the river; and the sum expended is not included, therefore, among the stocks owned by the State.

The Western Turnpike is owned entirely by the State, and will be noticed more particularly hereafter.

The State has also some inconsiderable amount of stock in turnpike Companies, which have not lately been, nor are likely to become, profitable or of much value.

It is hardly necessary to add that the other railroad and navigation stocks owned by the State constitute a part of the Literary Fund.

The receipts into the Public Treasury for the two last fiscal years, ending the 31 Oct. 1856, are stated as follows, from the books of that office.

	Fiscal ye'r 1854-'5.	Fiscal ye'r, 1855-'6.
Ral. & Gaston R. R. div'ds,	$30,712 50	$ 29,250 00
Fay. & W. Plankroad do,	4,800 00	4,800 00
Tax on Attorney's license,	565 60	635 80
Tax on Bank stock,	7,973 25	14,182 33
Inter't on W. & R. R. bo'ds,	3,000 00	
Cherokee bonds,	963 00	1,300 00
Public Tax,	273,255 68	341,833 84
	$327,270 03	$391,901 97

To the item of public taxes received for the last fiscal year should be added the sum of ten thousand two hundredand eleven dollars, and thirty-four cts. for defaults by Sheriffs, the larger portion of which has been since paid and the residue will be collected.

It will appear also that the sum of three thousand dollars, interest on the bond of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company is not credited, the last fiscal year. Properly speaking, it should have been, was omitted by a mere over-sight, and will be found as a credit in the present fiscal year. Including these sums the amount of revenue for the last fiscal year, may be set down at four hundred and five thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty one cents.

I regret to say that this amount will be less in the present fiscal year, in all probability, by the dividends received heretofore from Raleigh and Gaston Railroad stock, and partially, if not entirely, on stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad. No dividend was made at a late meeting of the stockholders of the former company, owing to the fact that the earnings of the company were chiefly expended in heavy and extensive repairs to that portion of the Road extending from Gaston to Weldon, which, though lately built, was so defectively constructed as to render these repairs indispensable.

The bridge over the Roanoke river, at Gaston is also undergoing thorough repairs, and large sums will be required during the ensuing year for both purposes. It is expected after these repairs are made, that the stock owned by the State in this company will again be remunerating.

No dividend has been made during the present year on the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad stock. The construction of the North Carolina Railroad has, it is said, impaired to a considerable extent the business of the Plankroad, and it cannot now be safely looked to for paving the handsome dividends which it formerly yielded.

It is confidently expected that the North Carolina Railroad will ultimately pay good dividends. It is hoped that it may pay some dividend at an early day, and thus measurably relieve the public treasury. But I am not sufficiently informed upon the subject at this time, to form a reliable opinion as to how soon such may be the case. You will, however, probably have such information laid before you during the session, as will enable you to determine whether any aid may be reasonably expected from that source in making provision to meet the liabilities, present and prospective, of the State.

The ordinary expenses of the State government for the two fiscal years ending the 31st Oct. 1858, will not, I think, exceed one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, or an average of eighty five thousand per year. They will be more this year on account of your session, and less the next.

From the statements given it will appear that the interest payable, annually, on the present bonded debt of the State is $302,328 15

And upon bonds to be issued under existing laws, the greater part in the present fiscal year, 70,835 00

And unless provision is made for raising it otherwise, their must be paid out of the Treasury, in all probability, for the Yadkin & New River Navigation Co's, the sum of 25,000,00

It will be seen, therefore, that the present revenue of the State will fall short of meeting these liabilities, and that further provision should be made for that purpose.

I deem it a matter, too, of the first importance, that provision should be made for the ultimate payment of the principal of the debt of the State, present and prospective, by creating a sinking fund sufficient to meet the several liabilities as they fall due.

Prudence and a wise forecast, as well as the experience of other States and governments, would seem to dictate such a course, and the debt can be more easily met and extinguished in this way. Looking to the present only, *policy* would seem to require it, if for no other reason than that of maintaining our credit unimpaired, and thus enabling us to use it readily aud upon the best terms, for extending our public works, or for other purposes. The effect of such a system would surely be to keep our State bonds at *par* (a very important consideration,) and in all probability to put them at a premium.

I submit to your better judgment as to the best means to be adopted for raising such a fund, advising, however, if one be provided, that its management be entrusted to a competent board, with a Secretary; the Public Treasurer to be made the treasurer of the board, but the funds to be kept separate and distinct, at all times, from the other funds of the State.

It has been already stated that it appears from the books of the Public Treasurer that there was due, on *account*, to the Literary Fund the sum of $140,412 86, on the 1st November, 1856, and that the State was further indebted to that Fund for interest on sundry bonds, in the sum of $30,632 32, or thereabouts; making the whole amount due $171,045 18.

A considerable portion of the balance appearing on the books is principal money, and ought to be invested—how much does not appear from the account, but may be ascertained. This balance has been accumulating for some years. A large portion of the interest mentioned above, as not carried into the account, is due upon two bonds of the State, constituting the item of $40,360 55, in the statement given of the bonded debt of the State. These bonds were executed by the Public Treasurer in the years 1848 and 1849, by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly, in lieu of other funds belonging to the Literary Fund, which were transferred to the State Treasury. No interest has been paid upon these bonds. Calculated to the last semi annual pay day on same, the interest amounts to the sum of $22,955 80. Under the circumstances presented, and in the present state of the public treasury, I respectfully recommend that this amount be converted into principal, and that the public treasurer be required to execute the bond of the State for the same to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi annually.

By the existing law on the subject the coupon bonds of the State are payable to *bear-*

er, and no endorsement by an owner or holder is required for their transfer. The holder for the time being collects the coupons for interest, and may collect the principal money when due. As a general rule this provision is best, for bonds thus transferable are more saleable in the Northern market. But it has been suggested to me by some of our citizens, who have made permanent investments in these bonds, purchased either of the Public Treasurer or others, that where a holder or purchaser of a bond desires it, the Treasurer of the State should be required to note the number, date and amount of the bond in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to whom it belongs, and also to endorse upon the bond that it is tranferable only at his office by writing on the bond, witnessed by him.

It is generally the case that holders of these bonds, among our own citizens, have no safe place to keep them. They are liable to be lost, stolen, or destroyed by accident. The consequence is that those who hold them feel insecure, and those who do not, fear to invest in them. It seems to me such a provision should be made, and every inducement held out to our own citizens to make investments in these securities.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that by means of the liberal aid extended by the last General Assembly our main lines of Railroad improvement are being extended east and west as rapidly as circumstances will allow.—On the 12th of September, 1855, a subscription, on behalf of the State, of $1,066,600, was made to the stock of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company, of which the sum of $533,000 has been paid by sale of State bonds.

The whole road from Goldsboro' to the terminus at Shepard's Point, on Beaufort harbor, is under contract, a large portion of it is graded, and another portion extending —— miles west from the town of Newbern has been laid with iron, and is now in use.

On the 20th September, 1855, a subscription of $800,000 was also made by the State to the stock of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, of which the sum of 200,000 has lately been paid by sale of bonds. The greater part of the line of this road has been surveyed, and the portion of it from Salisbury to a point near Statesville and thence to the west bank of the Catawba river has been located, and let out to contractors, and a considerable portion of it has been graded.—Fuller information as to these works will no doubt be laid before you by the respective companies during your session.

I have been promised a full report as to the operations on Deep river, and regret that I have not an opportunity to lay the same before you at this time. Some of the works on the river were damaged to some extent during the present year by high water, but not to the extent that was at first supposed. I was invited during the present fall by the directors of the company, to go upon the line of the works and see the extent and progress of the improvement, but my engagements were such that I could not do so. It is represented to me by one of the State's directors that the ultimate practicability of the work is beyond a doubt, and that safe steamboat navigation has been obtained to Lockville, on Deep river; that above this point a heavy stone lock has been deemed advisable by the Engineer in charge, and when that is completed, that the navigation will be open to the coal fields. But that some of the older works must be replaced, to a considerable extent, by new ones of a more substantial character; and that to complete all the work contemplated and relieve the company of an outstanding debt of about $100,000, which has greatly embarrassed the company in its operations, a further sum of about $300,000 will be requisite. I can only add that when more definite information as to this important work is received, it shall be promptly laid before you. A report is soon expected from the commissioners appointed to superintend the work on Tar river, which, when received, will be laid before you.

It is my purpose also, in a short time, to submit to you reports from other companies, including one from the agent to superintend the construction of the Western Turnpike. He informs me that all of the road from Asheville to the Tennessee line near the Duck Town Copper Mine has been completed, excepting about two hundred yards near Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, in relation to which a suit at law is now pending.

I know not what calls may be made upon you at the present session for further aid to works of internal improvement. I have heretofore expressed the opinion that the State should furnish liberal aid to works of the kind, extending them as rapidly as she can, consistently with her means of doing so. It was upon this principle that the last General Assembly acted, and such I believe will be the future policy of the State. Whether further appropriations should be made at this session, and if so, to what extent, is more especially your province to determine, and is submitted to your wisdom and better judgment.

During the present year, the State Geologist, Dr. Emmons, made known to me his readiness to prepare a report of his survey of the State, so far as completed, and the matter having been brought to the attention of the Literary Board, under whose supervision the law required the report to be published, Dr. Emmons was requested to prepare it for publication; and the Board determined to have 1,000 copies printed and bound in boards, with suitable plates and explanatory maps.

The work was put to press as prepared and furnished in sheets—has all been printed, and is now in the hands of the binder, and will be ready in a short time to be laid before you.

It was deemed advisable to publish the report in the manner stated, as it will be no doubt found worthy of a place in our own public and private libraries, as well as in those abroad; and it was supposed that the number ordered to be published would furnish a sufficient supply for distribution, leaving copies enough to reimburse the State for the cost of publication, should the Legislature order them to be sold. A statement of the costs of publication will be sent in with the report. There was unexpended and in the Treasury, of the amount appropriated for making the survey, a sum more than sufficient to defray all the expense of publication.

For reasons already stated, I have not been able to read the report; but I have reason to believe that it will be found of much interest, not only to the man of science, but to the general reader. The mineral resources of the State, especially, will be fully made known; and it will be seen that, in this respect, our State is second to only one in the Union. In some other respects the report is incomplete, and more time and further examinations are necessary.

It is due to Dr. Emmons to state that, for the past two years or more, he has had but one assistant, instead of two, as originally contemplated, and that during the present year a considerable portion of his time has been necessarily devoted to the preparation of his report. In compliance with the resolution of the last General Assembly, he has also collected and arranged a cabinet of rare and beautiful minerals, which may be seen in the west wing of the Capitol, and which will be found well worthy of your examination.

Deeming it a matter of much importance that the survey commenced should be completed, I respectfully recommend that the act passed for the purpose by your predecessors, be not repealed. I know that many of our fellow citizens, incline to the belief, or perhaps do believe, that no benefit will result to the State from what has been done, or what may be done, if the work is further prosecuted.—Such is not the opinion of scientific men, or at least of some of them. I have before me now a letter from one of the most eminent geologists and chemists in the country, speaking in the highest terms of the scientific discoveries of Dr. E. in this State, and of the successful manner in which he had conducted the survey. In conclusion he says: "The time will come, if the Legislature perseveres in carrying forward this survey and prints the reports properly, when the State will be proud of this work." And further: "I do not know of a single instance, in which the people of any State has ever regretted the expenditure of money in a geological survey, nor one where the good effected has not been immensely beyond the pecuniary cost of the work."

By the provisions of the act entitled "an act to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina," passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Governor of the State was required to give notice of the passage of the same, to the people of the State, by proclamation, which was to be published, together with a copy of the act, in ten newspapers in the State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

In accordance therewith, my proclamation, accompanied by a duly certified copy of the act, was issued on the 24th January, 1856, and published for six months thereafter, consecutively, in the North Carolina Standard, Raleigh Register, Democratic Pioneer, Warrenton News, Daily Journal, North Carolinian, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Banner, and Asheville News.

The propriety of making the proposed amendment to our constitution has undergone so much discussion throughout the State for some years past, and my own opinion has been so often publicly expressed in its favor, that it is hardly necessary for me to say more upon the subject at this time than to bring the matter to your attention, and earnestly recommend the speedy passage of the bill by the requisite constitutional majority in the shape that it passed the last General Assembly; and that you will, in conformity to the provision of the constitution on the subject, "prescribe a mode by which the amendment may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State," for their approval or disapproval by their votes.

At the last session of the General Assembly bills were passed to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank of the State of North Carolina. I was duly notified on the 2d April, 1855, that the stockholders in the Cape Fear Bank accepted the renewal of their charter. I am unofficially informed that the stockholders of the Bank of the State declined to accept of the new charter granted to that Bank. By the terms of the present charter their corporate powers will cease on the first January, 1860. If this Bank should go into liquidation, it would, in my opinion, be highly expedient to charter, at this session, some other banking institution to take its place, as well for the purpose of supplying banking facilities to the public as to enable the State to make a safe and profitable investment of the proceeds of her stock in the present Bank, constituting as it does a large and very productive part of the Literary Fund.

Should a new charter not be granted to the present Bank, I respectfully recommend to you to charter a new institution with about two millions of capital, based upon the same general principles, with such guards and restrictions as experience may have shown to be necessary—placing neither severe and unusual restrictions upon the Bank, nor on the other hand, extending to it privileges and immunities over and above individuals, unless necessary and proper for the successful conduct of its business.

It is believed that such an institution, properly managed, would answer our wants in furnishing a sound currency, afford a safe and profitable investment for our Literary Fund, and, at many times, be of essential service to the State in a financial point of view.

Thus thinking, it would, in my opinion, be safer to act upon the experience of the past than to venture upon any untried experiments.

A proper administration of justice in the several Counties of the State is a matter of acknowledged importance. A fair amount of labor is due and is expected from our judicial officers, but more than this should neither be expected nor required, either on grounds of policy or of justice to meritorious public servants. For if more labor is required of a Judge than he can well perform, any one who has had experience in our Courts well knows that it results in an accumulation of cases upon the docket, increasing the expenses of the Counties, and rendering extra terms of the Courts necessary, and causing to suitors a large accumulation of costs and expenses.

Looking to the present arrangements of our Superior Court Circuits, it seems to me that an additional Judicial Circuit making the 8th, should be established.

The number of Counties in the several Circuits is as follows:

1st	Circuit,	10	Counties.
2nd	"	11	"
3rd	"	10	"
4th	"	12	"
5th	"	12	"
6th	"	14	"
7th	"	15	"

Eight of the 15 Counties in the 7th circuit are mountain counties, West of the Blue Ridge, covering a large territory traversed by many ranges of smaller mountains with indifferent roads, rendering the travel difficult and laborious. In addition to this, it will be seen that, from the present arrangement of the Courts of this circuit, any Judge riding it, will necessarily have to cross the Blue Ridge four times. With such a circuit and such labors to perform, we may well imagine that a Judge, however diligent and laborious, would be worn down, and in a great degree, unfitted for the performance of his duties, towards the latter part of it.

This need of a new circuit has arisen from the creation of new counties in the 6th and 7th circuits.

But as the country is settled up, especially in the mountain part of the 7th circuit, other counties will be required and made, and the evil will be thus increased.

I am aware that this matter was brought to the notice of the last General Assembly, and that it failed to establish another circuit; but as a matter of fairness to our Superior Court Judges, allowed them in addition to their regular salaries the sum of $90 for each court held by them on a circuit, over and above twelve.

But for the reasons stated, it seems to me that a new circuit should be established. It will be seen that by reason of the act of the last session there will be five extra courts to be paid for in the 6th and 7th circuits, making for each year the sum of $900—nearly half the salary of a Judge. No additional expense would be incurred for another Solicitor, as under the law Solicitors receive so much for every court they attend.

I would therefore, suggest that the 8 counties beyond the Blue Ridge, now belonging to the 7th circuit, and one county on this side of the mountains (McDowell, I think, would be most convenient,) shall constitute the 8th circuit, and that out of the six remaining counties of the 7th and the 14 counties of the 6th circuit, two circuits, the 6th and the 7th shall be made.

Accurate statistics of crime in a State are always a matter of deep interest to many, and furnish most useful information to those whose duty it is to make our criminal laws, or to have them enforced. Since I have been Governor of the State I have been called upon, repeatedly, from abroad, to furnish such information as to this State, but was unable to do so.

I deem it a matter of sufficient importance to bring it to your notice, and recommend that some means should be adopted to have reported, at least, all trials for capital felonies. This may be done very readily by requiring the Solicitors in each judicial circuit to report all such cases to the Attorney General of the State, who should be required to report them, together with the cases in his own circuit to the Governor of the State, to be laid before each General Assembly.

Under a resolution of the last General Assembly I was required to appoint two Commissioners to superintend the publishing of the Revised Code. B. F. Moore and William B. Rodman, Esquires, were appointed for that purpose. The work was printed in Boston, and, owing to the severity of the last winter, could not be shipped to this State as early as the first January last, when it took effect as the statute law of the State. Some of the volumes were damaged at sea by stress of weather. Those directed to be distributed in this State, and to the other States and Territories, were dispatched at as early a day as practicable. Of the residue, but a small portion, comparatively, has been sold. The greater part of those on hand is stored in boxes in the Capitol. At an early time I will submit a more detailed statement relating to the whole matter.

Under the resolution directing distribution among the Justices of the Peace, copies were only furnished to those whose names were returned by the Clerks on their lists. Many of those appointed by the last General Assembly, qualified after the list of Magistrates was sent up by the respective Clerks. By the terms of the resolution I was restricted to the list furnished. I therefore recommend that all those Magistrates appointed by the last General Assembly who qualified subsequently, shall each be furnished with a copy of the Code.

There is no provision now for sending our laws, as published, to the different departments of the General Government. I have been applied to for them by one or more of the departments, but was unable to furnish them. I therefore recommend that provision be made for that purpose.

It is important to know, at many times, what our law is, and moreover, it would be but an adequate return for many valuable books sent to us by the general government.

I communicate herewith a copy of the third Annual Report of Mr. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools, being his report for the year 1855. I am informed by him that his report for the present year will be made at an early day.

The one herewith sent will be found to contain much valuable information on the subject of education in the State, and especially as to the condition and prospects of our Common Schools, and many valuable suggestions are made for the improvement of the system. The statements made from page 33 to 37 of the report, inclusive, and the tables at the end of the report are especially interesting. Copies of this report will be laid upon your desks.

By the census of 1850 it appears that the number of white persons in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years, was 215,453.—Mr. Wiley reports the whole number of children at the Common Schools in the 73 counties in the State (from returns to him) for the year 1855, to have been 112,632. Estimating for the few remaining counties, he gives the whole number of children at these schools, in the State, at about 130,000; and at other schools and Colleges in the State, about 10,000, making the whole number at school in the State about 140,000, Unless he is mistaken in these statements, and I do not believe that he is, the day is not distant—not more, at farthest, than one generation—when we shall no longer be reproached for the ignorance of our people, but all, or nearly all, will be able, at least, to read and write.

An opinion has prevailed to some extent in the State, that the Common Schools have hitherto been of little benefit, and that this small benefit has been more than counterbalanced by the injury resulting therefrom to other schools—that most of these have been destroyed—and that in their places we have the Common Schools but for a small portion of the year. This may be true to some extent, and in some localities; but the evil, if it be one, I am satisfied, is much less than many have supposed. Inferior schools have in many, and indeed in most counties, been superseded by the Common Schools. But this report shows that private schools and academies have increased largely, and are still on the increase.

I am satisfied from my own observation, (and in the two years last past I have had ample opportunity to observe in traversing every section of the State) that the number of schools, male and female, especially the latter, of a high grade, is rapidly increasing in every part of the State; and I have observed it with pleasure as one of the best and surest indications of the progress of our people.

Before leaving this subject I deem it but an act of justice to the Superintendent of Common Schools to say that, in my opinion, he has been diligent, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties as such—that he has done much already to introduce order, harmony, and uniformity into the system, and that he is zealous and active in endeavoring to carry out further plans for its improvement.

No State so far as I am informed, has successfully put in operation a Common School system, without a Superintendent, or some officer of the kind; and it is believed that such an officer is essential to the success of our own.

By the law, as it now stands, the Governor is to have printed 150 copies of the annual report of the Superintendent, 50 copies whereof he is to distribute among the public offices and libraries of the State, and colleges, and such other literary institutions, in and out of the State, as he shall deem proper; the residue to be delivered to the Superintendent for distribution by him "in such manner as will best promote the cause of common education in the State." This number of general distribution is entirely too small to effect the purpose designed. The additional cost of a larger number would be only that of the additional paper and press work, which is comparatively small. The type-setting constitutes the main item in the cost of publication. A sufficient number should be published to supply most of those who are connected with, or take an active interest in our Common Schools; the expense of printing and publishing to be paid out of the Literary Fund. The Literary Board seeing the propriety of such a thing, deemed it not beyond its power to order 850 additional copies to be struck off, which was done at a trifling cost; and it is out of these only, that copies can be supplied to the members of Assembly.

The Literary Board distributed among the several counties of the State, for the support of Common Schools, the sum of $180,880 for the year 1855, and the like amount for 1856. With half the amount, required to be raised by taxation in the respective counties, for like purposes, we have the sum of $271,321 applied to Common School purposes in each of these years.

The sum of $8,000 out of the Literary Fund was also appropriated, each year, for the use of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.

Applications have, from time to time, been made to me by the principals of schools in different sections of the State, to be furnished with arms for their pupils from the State arsenals, with a view to make military tactics a part of their instruction. The law making no provision for such cases, I was compelled to refuse a compliance with all such applications. Arms suitable for schools may be obtained from the general government, in part of the State's annual quota of arms derived from that source.

I recommend that the Governor of the State be authorized to furnish such arms to schools, bond being given for their safe keeping and return, as in the case of volunteer companies.

A knowledge of the duties of the soldier, in a country like ours, having no regular military system, is highly important. Every citizen is liable to be called upon to discharge these duties, and if properly instructed in his youth, would be ready in manhood, at his country's call, to step forward either for command or to serve as a well drilled soldier in the ranks. For an American citizen, that system of education is most perfect which enables him to perform his duty best, under any and all circumstances.

It is an entire mistake to suppose that such a system would foster a military spirit dangerous to the peace and good order of the country. It has been practically introduced in many of the States of the Union, with no such results; but, on the contrary, with marked benefit.

The Asylum for the Insane, though yet incomplete, is now in successful operation, and has as its inmates some 85 patients.—Several of those who have been inmates have been restored to their reason, and discharged. Some few deaths have occurred.

I have every reason to believe that the general management of the institution under the present Superintendent, Dr. Fisher, has been good. The institution will be well worthy a visit from your members, when you will be able to see, for yourselves, its system and general economy. More definite information will be given in the report of the Directors, which will be laid before you at an early day.

At the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind there are some 37 pupils. The same general remarks will apply to this institution, and a report will be submitted to you by the Directors thereof.

The revenue law, passed at the last session, has, in several respects, been found difficult to construe, and needs revising and explaining in many particulars. Some of the difficulties arising under it will present themselves on a careful examination. Others can be pointed out by the accounting officers of the State, to whom questions of practical difficulty have often been presented by the officers whose duty it is to collect the public taxes.

It is of the first importance that these difficulties be removed, in order that our taxes may be uniform, and also for the reason that in cases of doubt, the State is usually the loser—the collecting officers not being willing to collect the tax by distress and incur the risk of a suit by the owner of the property distrained.

Since your last session, Mr. Attorney General Ransom tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Joseph B. Bachelor, Esq., with the advice of the Council of State, was appointed to fill the vacancy. It will be your duty to elect an Attorney General, to enter upon the duties of his office after your session shall have ended.

State Solicitors are also to be elected for the 1st, 6th and 7th Judicial Circuits.

I herewith transmit to you a letter and enclosures therein, addressed to me by the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister to the Republic of Nicaragua in relation to the forcible seizure, on or about the 18th July 1855, of certain slaves of his by persons in Philadelphia, while he was passing through it, on his way to New York City, from which place it was his purpose to embark for Nicaragua.

These slaves were the domestic servants of Mr. Wheeler and family, and it was his intention to take them aboard with him as such. Their seizure and removal, violently and against the will of the owner, and under the circumstances stated, was a high-handed outrage, and is believed not to have been warranted, even in a *civil* point of view, by the laws of Pennsylvania. I have received a subsequent letter from Mr. Wheeler in which he states that he has caused an action for damages to be instituted against one of the parties to the act complained of, and he expresses the hope that this State will aid in the prosecution of it, as has been done by other States under similar circumstances.

It is important that the question should be determined by the highest judicial authority in the country.

I recommend the matter to your favorable consideration.

By virtue of a resolution passed at your last session, the Hon. David L. Swain was appointed by me as agent to procure documentary evidence of the history of the State. The matter is mentioned now merely to say that a more particular and definite communication on the subject will be submitted in the course of the session.

The Governor was also athorized to procure a copy of "Tryon's N. C. papers" from Harvard College.

Gov. Swain was kind enough to undertake this duty also, and procured a copy of Tryon's Letter Book, while Governor of the Province of North Carolina, which is now in his possession, and of which more definite information will be given in the above promised communication.

In compliance with a resolution also passed at the last session, I have addressed a circular letter to the Governors of most of the Atlantic States, asking for the information desired as to State Marine Hospitals where any such exist.

Answers have been received from the Governors of several States, in which there are no such establishments owned by the States, and it is doubted whether such an institution will be found in any of the States.

An appropriation was made at the last session of $5,500 for the purpose of adding a wing to the Governor's House, and repairing the house and premises generally—the money to be expended under the Board of Superintendents of Public Buildings. The house has been greatly improved in comfort and appearance by the addition and repairs, and the whole premises are now in good order.—There is yet an unsettled balance due the contractor for work on the main building, but it will be found that the whole work has been executed for about $1000 less than the sum appropriated.

Three sets of resolves from the State of New Hampshire, one from the State of Ohio, and one from the State of Massachusetts, were forwarded to me by the Governors of those States, with a request that they be laid before you. It will be seen that all relate to Kansas and slavery, and kindred subjects, except one set of the resolves from New Hampshire, relating to the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, and to the naturalization of foreigners.

The resolves in relation to slavery, &c., indicate such a state of the public mind in the States from whence they emanate, as to render it worse than useless, in my opinion, to undertake any reply to them.

I would most respectfully recommend that no further notice be taken of any of these resolves.

The already great length of this communication reminds me of the propriety of bringing it to a close. I will do so with the single remark that I hope all your deliberations may be characterized by harmony and courtesy, and that your labors may result in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the State.

THOS. BRAGG.

Odd Fellowship in North Carolina.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State convened in Greensboro', on Monday last, and is still in session. We understand that the attendance is large.

From the reports of the various officers which have been submitted, we have gleaned a few particulars for those who have at heart the prosperity of this benevolent institution.

The returns from subordinate Lodges show that there are 1530 contributing members within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

There have been 162 initiations; 38 rejections; 24 admissions by card; 6 reinstations; 98 suspensions; 71 expulsions; 17 deaths; and 314 Past Grands.

The following amounts have been received: For Initiation, $910 50; for Degrees, $1,733 25; for Dues, $4,713 64; for Fines and other sources, $276 70; for Widows and Orphan's Fund, $1,357 89; amount on which per centage is paid, $7,699 43; amount to be paid the Grand Lodge, $1,154 91; and due the Widow and Orphan's Fund, $135 78.

There has been received for per centage, back Dues, &c., $1,252 02; Charter Fees, $90; Cards, Odes, Books, &c., $21 32. Am't received from all sources, $1,363 34.

The Relief Report from subordinates for the above time shows: Number of Brothers relieved, 114; number of Widowed families relieved, 5; number of Brothers buried, 16. Amount paid for relief of Brothers, $966 10; do. for Burying the dead, $380; do. for Education of Orphans, $395 11; do. Relief of widowed families, $142 85. Total amount of relief, $1,883 46.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer to the credit of the Grand Lodge is $1,435 58.

During the year, warrants to open three new Lodges was granted, viz: Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56, at Asheville; Dunahoe Lodge, No. 57, at Danbury, Stokes county; Vogler Lodge, No. 28 (?) at Hunt's Store, Guilford county.

The Grand Master, in his report, says that the accessions in point of numbers have not been so great as in some previous years, but that the Order has found its way over the mountains and is firmly established there.

Wilmington Herald.

Rain and mud in great abundance here.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Dec. 4, 1856.

To Our Customers.

Our Agent, *Mr. M. V. Roberts*, is now in Cherokee county. He has our accounts for subscription for the current year, now near its close. We earnestly hope our customers will square up promptly. We are compelled to settle once a year. Our expenses are heavy, and have to be met, and unless subscribers pay us *punctually* our business cannot go on. No *appeals*, we are satisfied, are necessary to induce them to discharge so obvious a *duty*.

Mr. Roberts is also soliciting new subscribers. We have not, as our readers can testify, bored them with begging articles, nor in any way solicited their influence in our behalf, and can now, with a good face and a clean conscience, ask our friends to give Mr. Roberts such assistance in the prosecution of his work as can be conveniently bestowed. They know us, and they know the character of the Asheville News. Whatever influence our journal is able to exert, might be greatly widened and more extensively felt, if our friends would lend a hand in lengthening our subscription list. Our's is the only Democratic journal in this Congressional District, and it certainly ought (in the absence of an abler one) to have a much larger circulation. We have no flashy promises to make. Our motto is—*deeds, not words*. Our paper is simply just such a journal as it suits our taste to make. We do our own writing after our own fashion, and if our friends can conscientiously recommend, and thus aid us, we shall be thankful. If they cannot, or will not, so be it. We shall do the best we can without their help.

Official Vote of N. Carolina.

Vote in August.		*Vote in November.*	
Aggregate vote,	102 516	Aggregate vote,	85 122
Bragg,	57,555	Buchanan,	48 235
Gilmer,	44,961	Fillmore,	36,886
Majority,	12 954	Majority,	11 350

It will be observed that there is a falling off of over 17,000 votes since the August election. This accounts for Mr. Buchanan's majority being no larger. It is, however, quite respectable.

☞Congress met last Monday.

Governor's Message.

We publish this week the admirable Message of Gov. Bragg to the two houses of the General Assembly. It exhibits in a clear and satisfactory manner the present whereabouts of our good old State, morally, intellectually, pecuniarily and physically, and abounds with wholesome suggestions as to the best means of carrying forward our various schemes for enhancing the happiness and prosperity of our citizens. It is worthy the attentive perusal of every citizen of the State.

Elections by the Legislature.

On the 18th ult. the Editors of the Raleigh Standard, Messrs. Holden & Wilson, were elected State Printers.

On the 19th, the Hon. William Hill was unanimously re-elected Secretary of State.

On the 21st, Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, was re-elected Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, by a vote of 103 to 37, over V. C. Barringer, Esq.

Dreadful Accident.

We learn that a distressing accident happened near Dysartsville, McDowell county, a few days since. The tressel work being put up by Dr. Vandyke for conveying water for mining purposes, fell, or gave way, instantly killing five white men and seriously wounding seven or eight others, some of whom will probably die. The only names we have heard are those of Mr. Poteet and Epley, both killed.

☞It is rumored that the Raleigh Register establishment, which is to be sold to morrow under a deed of trust, will be purchased by Talcott Burr, jr., at present the talented Editor of the Wilmington Herald.

☞The Sumter (S. C.) Watchman proposes that the press of the South erect a monument to W. R. Taber, jr., one of the Editors of the Charleston Mercury, who, in vindicating the liberty of the press, fell in a duel with Mr. McGrath.

Doctors will Disagree.

Speaking of Gov. Bragg's Message, the Asheville Spectator says—

"It smacks very strongly of disunion, and is the offspring, no doubt, of the Gubernatorial Convention held in Raleigh a short time before the Presidential election."

The Wilmington Herald says—

"It is long, well written, and on the whole is an *unobjectionable* message."

These papers both belong to the "American" school. If the first is right, then the second is wrong, and *vice versa*.

☞The College of Presidential Electors for this State assembled in Raleigh yesterday, in obedience to the proclamation of Governor Bragg.

The Bank of East Tennessee.

Much alarm has been felt here by those of our citizens who hold bills on the above Institution, in consequence of the rumors afloat to the effect that the Bank had "caved."—We have repeatedly advised those who have spoken to us of the matter to hold on to the money, and not suffer a shave to get it off, as we believed it to be as good as gold.—The opinion thus expressed is confirmed by the Knoxville papers, which say the Bank is redeeming its notes as fast as they are presented, and will continue to do so. We know the men at the head of this Institution, and we have no fear of a single one of their obligations being unredeemed.

We will take all the bills of this Bank that we can get, in payment of dues to this office. If you are scared, send your East Tennessee Bank bills to us, and we will give you credit for them at the rate of 100 cents to the dollar.

High Price of Negroes.

At the sale of the Joyce estate in this vicinity, a few days ago, negro men, common field hands, brought as high as $1,300. Women, nothing extra at that, brought about the same figure.

Vote of Alabama.

The official vote of Alabama, in the late election, is as follows:

For Buchanan,	46,639
For Fillmore,	28,552
Majority for Buchanan,	18,087

☞Buchanan's majority in Virginia is nearly thirty thousand.

☞At the late Baptist Convention in Raleigh, a proposition to raise $50,000 as a further endowment to Wake Forest College was met by a subscription on the spot, in one hour, of about $25,000. Two brethren subscribed $5,000 each, five $1,000 each, five $500 each, a few $200 each, and a large number, perhaps thirty or forty, $100 each. Besides which, $13,000 were subscribed to build a new house of worship in Raleigh.

Vote of New York.

The vote of New York foots up as follows:

Fremont,	275,253
Buchanan,	194,908
Fillmore,	124,656

Lands in Kansas. The St. Louis Intelligencer says:

"It is almost incredible the amount of gold that has been poured into Kansas, from all parts of the country, in view of the sale of the Delaware lands. We are sure that not less than $100,000 have been sent to Leavenworth by the St. Louis brokers alone."

☞The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, closed a harmonious session of nine days, at Greensboro', on the 20th instant. Upwards of 100 ministers were in attendance, and a large amount of important business transacted. During the past year $10,105 33 were collected for Missionary purposes. The next Conference will be held at Goldsboro.

Blue Ridge Rail Road Company.

We are indebted to the Charleston Courier and Mercury, respectively, for Extras containing the interesting Reports of the President and Directors and of the Chief Engineer of the Blue Ridge Rail Road Company in South Carolina. These reports are full, and are designed to furnish information unreserved and conclusive on all points and incidents involved in the great enterprise referred to. The general interests and policy aimed at in the great enterprise are discussed and unfolded, while the present condition, the past history and progress, and the probable development of that enterprise, are laid open with equal fullness. The report of President Frost considers more particularly the legal and corporate history of the company, with its business experience, and shows that he has fully entered into the details and arduous routine of his responsible trust.

The report of Maj. Gwynn is devoted more particularly to the engineering aspects of that great problem of connecting the great lake basin of the North West with Charleston—a problem, which after a quarter of a century, seems approximating a solution.

The letter of Wm. Sloan, Esq., given in the appendix furnishes some interesting details and reminiscences of the first rough survey, for which John C. Calhoun and his son, Col. A. P. Calhoun, acted as "rodmen."

Presbyterian Synod.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of N. Carolina adjourned on Saturday evening, to meet at Charlotte on Wednesday before the 4th Sunday in October 1857.

We understand its deliberations were of unusual interest, eliciting talent and argumentative's powers of the highest order. The subjects which elicited most discussson were, the Union Theological Seminary, the Report of the Committee on Education, and a resolution asking the body to sustain the Central Presbyterian Newspaper, published in Richmond, Va. The best temper characterized these debates, and a truly christian spirit prevailed.

The presentation of the claims of the Bible Society, by Rev. Jas. McNeill, and the addresses on this subject by Rev. Mr. Schenck of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Hoge of Richmond, Va., were listened to by a crowded house on Saturday evening.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A Deserved Compliment.

The Washington Union, speaking of the organization of the North Carolina Legislature, says:

The gentlemen chosen to preside over the deliberations of the legislature belong to the young and working democracy of this now reliabliable democratic State. Mr. Avery comes from the western portion of the State, where for several years he sustained the banner of democracy and defended its cause against an overwhelming majority of the people and the whole bar of the mountain circuit. Truth has prevailed against error; other arms have struck for sound principles, and that section of the State has been revolutionized. Mr. Avery enjoys much personal popularity, having been repeatedly elected to the house of commons in his own county, giving a large anti-democratic majority. The present is his first appearance in the senate. He was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, and held the honorable position as chairman of the North Carolina delegation. Mr. Shepherd is a representative of the east, and is a lawyer of rapidly-increasing reputation. He has served one session as a member of the house, where he distinguished himself as a leading and useful member. The unanimity with which these excellent presiding officers have been chosen is an omen of the harmony to prevail during the deliberations of the session and a realization of the benefits accruing to the State from Democratic control.

The Late Senator Clayton.

The New York *Express*, in noticing the death of Senator John M. Clayton, of Delaware, observes:

John M. Clayton was not a great man, but a very remarkable man. Without a high order of eloquence, he yet was eloquent.—Without much learning, he yet was over learned enough for all the places he was called to. Not a great lawyer, yet he had the reputation of being one. He knew a little of almost everything, without knowing anything especially well. He attracted a senate and bewitched a mob. The most social man almost in the world, he never yet was in society to any extent. He loved man and avoided woman; and he would talk all day and all night with his own sex, but always dodge the other, if he could. With extraordinary habits, he shortened a life created to be long.

Nature gave him a powerful *physique*, which he crippled, or deprived of muscle, by never developing it, or exercising any part of his frame if he could help it. His day begun about twelve M., and ended at two or three A. M. He would stay in the Senate assiduous all day and read nearly all night. Inspiring everybody with an impression of his profound sincerity, it is very doubtful if, as a politician, he was sincere at all; nevertheless, everybody liked him, whether they accepted all he said or not. Without order in his habits he nevertheless, could achieve a great amount of work. When he had a thing to do he went into it with his whole heart and soul, and would out-sit, or out-talk, or out-stand anybody and everybody connected with him in his work. Fickle, however, in his mind, he often was, and not with difficulty, misled from his purposes, Sir Henry Bulwer seduced him off in the Central American Treaty, from the true, straightforward track. During the Taylor Administration he halted, as a member of the Cabinet, all the while between wind and water.

* * * * * *

But, peace to his remains! No wife mourns him! No family pours a lament over his death-bed! He was a man to love and never to hate—a jovial companion—a most agreeable talker—the delight of the man social circle in which he happened to be—proud of Delaware, his little native State, and ever its protector and defender. His speeches, at times, have exerted a large influence over the public mind, and his memory will be fresh for many years and years among all political men. Peace to his manes.

Acceptable Presents.

Our young friend, Capt. Wm. B. Baird, has our thanks for a sack of excellent Turnips. The Captain is a good farmer and a clever fellow, and has but one fault—he persists in remaining a bachellor! Alas that we should have to record it against him, while there are so many angels in dimity waiting to make some nice young man happy. May he speedily repent.

Maj. John Dougherty and Wm. Stepp, Esq., also sent us four bushels of very fine Apples last week. Thank you, gentlemen—thank you.

Such presents are always acceptable in themselves; but doubly so when viewed as evidences of the kindly remembrance and good feeling of the donors.

North Carolina Coal.

Among our extracts will be found official testimony from a respectable functionary in Philadelphia, as to the quality and value of the coal from Deep River, North Carolina, as a material for the production of the gas. We have had some intimations before, that this coal was uncommonly pure, and especially suitable for the manufacture of gas. It has now been well tested, and its superior quality can no longer be doubted. The working of this very extensive mine is destined to be a source of great wealth to our sister State. A direct communication between these valuable mines and Charleston, has been so nearly effected by the progress of the Northeastern Railroad, and the construction of the Darlington and Cheraw Road, that we have a right to hope that no considerable time will intervene before the communication will be completed.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Destructive Fire at Louisville.

Louisville, November 21.

A block of thirteen stores, known as the City Buildings, on the Levee at this place, was burnt last night. It has been ascertained that about forty persons who occupied them have suffered to a greater or less extent. The aggregate loss will probably amount to $500,000. The insurance has not been ascertained.

A Costly Bridge.—The suspension bridge about to be erected over the Mississippi at St. Louis, it is said, will be the most costly in the world. It will cost about two million dollars, will be 84 feet above high water, and over a mile in length. The bottom of the towers will be 60 feet below low water.

From the State Capitol.

☞After keeping our paper back half a day, in order to get our Raleigh letter, judge of our disappointment when the mail arrived, and our letter *didn't* do anything of the kind. We have, as a substitute, levied contributions from the Standard, and below present the latest intelligence of importance from Raleigh:

On Tuesday last, Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe, was elected Solicitor for the 7th Judicial Circuit; and E. C. Hines, Esq., of Edenton, was elected Solicitor for the 1st Judicial Circuit.

On Wednesday, William A. Jenkins, Esq., of the county of Warren, was elected Attorney General of the State.

On the same day, Mr. C. Hill, of Stokes, and Mr. W. J. Palmer, of Caswell, were elected Engrossing Clerks—Mr. Joyner, of Granville, having been elected an Engrossing Clerk a few days previous, making the three required for the present session.

—

On Wednesday last A. M. Lewis, Esq., of Wake introduced into the House of Commons a bill, the object of which is to protect mechanics and laborers by giving them a lein upon property until their wages are paid.

We trust that some law of the kind may be passed. It is due to the mechanics and laboring men of the State. There are many cases of hardship, constantly occurring, as the law now exists. We are aware that it is no easy task to frame and perfect such a law; but Mr. Lewis has given some attention to the subject, and we trust he may be generally aided by the legal minds of the House. In the name of the mechanics and laboring men of the State, we tender him our thanks for this movement, intended to secure the rights of a large and worthy class of our people, and to do them common justice. Justice to all, and special favors to none, is a cardinal maxim in republican government.

—

FREE SUFFRAGE.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Senate, that this important measure has passed its three readings in that body, by considerably more than the Constitutional majority, and has been ordered to engrossment, to be laid before the Commons.

We entertain no doubt of its triumphant passage through the Commons, nor of its approval by the people in August next, at the ballot-box.

We congratulate the people of the State, of all parties, upon the success of this measure. A fundamently principle of free government, like this, may be embarrassed for a time, but can never be destroyed. All honor and gratitude, especially from the fifty thousand disfranchised Commons voters, to DAVID S. REID, the author and champion of this measure.

—

We have heard with pain of the death of Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, member of the House of Commons from Franklin county. He died on Thursday last, of typhoid fever. Dr. Jeffreys was a young man of much promise, of excellent disposition and principles, and of great popularity in his county.

☞R. C. Pearson, Esq., for thirty years past Postmaster at Morganton, recently resigned, and Saml. McD. Tate has been appointed in his place.

Decay of Presbyterian Churches.—The *Presbyterian* (O. S.) says: "There is one fact to which we desire to call the attention of all our readers who love our Church, and pray for its enlargement—*between one-fourth and one-fifth of all our Churches are reported vacant.*"

Old Age.

In the two most marked characteristics of old age,—the obtuseness of immediate perception and freshness of remote memories,—may we not even discern an obvious intimation of the great future, and a fitting preparative for its approach? The senses become callous and decline, verging gently to the extinction which awaits them, and in their darkness permitting the mild lustre of wisdom and faith—if it be there—to shine forth and glow; and if not, to show in what a night the soul dwells without them. And that the mind should betake itself, ere it departs, with such exclusive attachment to the past, is surely suitable to its position. True, the enthusiastic devotion of an awed spectator, standing near to say farewell, naturally takes the opposite direction, and steals before the pilgrim to his house, and wonders that the old man's talk can linger so around things gone by. But is it not that already the thoughts fall into the order of judgment, and practice the incipient meditations of heaven? In that world of which we have no experience, we can at first have no anticipation; and in the place whither we go for retribution, we must begin with retrospect. All things and thoughts, all passions and pursuits, must live again; stricken memory cannot withhold them; there is a divination of conscience, at which their ghosts must rise, to haunt or bless them. And when the old man incessantly reverts to years that had receded into the far distance, and finds scenes that had appeared to vanish come back even from his boyhood, and stand around him with preternatural distinctness,—when ancient snatches of life's melodies thrill through his dreams, and the faces of early friends look in upon him often, the preparation is significant. He is gathering his witnesses together, making ready the theatre of trial, and collecting the audience for judgment. These are they that were with him in his manifold temptations, and can tell him of his victory or his fall; that exercised such spirit of duty as was in him; whom his selfishness injured, or his fidelity blessed. Remembrance has broken the seals of its tombs; its sainted dead come forth at the trump of God within the soul, and declare the tribunal set.

The Vice President Elect.

The following sketch of the Vice President elect is by a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:

"Lexington, Ky., October 30, 1856.—After a pleasant ride amid the beautiful but fertile fields of Kentucky, I am once again safely ensconsed within this beautiful place that was so long the abiding place of Henry Clay, and now is the residence of that noble son of honor and fame, John C. Breckinridge. To know him is enough to prove the scholar, gentleman, and statesman who will fill the office of Vice President by virtue of the election on Tuesday next. He is all that the party could wish for as a champion of their principles. He commenced life poor and friendless—his parents being dead. He began as a teacher of a common school, and through perseverance and hard study he entered upon his collegiate course with the avails of his labor. At this period of life a wealthy uncle became much interested in him, but, upon his avowal of democratic principles, the bond of friendship was severed. Yet the young and aspiring genius continued on, and finally graduated with the highest honors of his class.—As an orator, he combines the clear and comprehensive soundness of a Webster and Clay; and, in connexion, has a beautiful and flowery style of expression and a copious supply of words of a chaste and refined character equal to the greatest. To use the expression of a neighbor of his 'When he opens his mouth it is to give utterance to the most beautiful, chaste, and classic language, like a rare collection of buds, which, as they open and expand, develope new beauties continually.' In his social position, with such a refinement and cultivated manner, he is esteemed by all who know him. He will add a lustre to his party unequalled in the history of one so young."

Another Important Discovery.

In addition to the astounding revelation that "Mr. Rayner owns more slaves than all the Democratic editors in the State," it has also been recently discovered by another navigator in the seas of Democratic finance, that Mr. Clingman does not own a single slave.—Alack a day!

It seems that our opponents have not only "all the decency" but all the niggers too.—And we find all the scrubby little know-nothing sheets in the State ringing the charges upon these themes. All we can say is that Mr. Clingman has more *brains* than all the know nothing editors in the State; and whatever may be the lack of woolly *heads* on the part of our fraternity, we certainly sent no man to Philadelphia to ride a woolly *horse.*—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

And we wonder who made the know nothing editors so wise as to justify their assertions on the *nigger* question. We suppose they made a *sight draft* on their imaginations. We'll bet one cent, (not being willing to risk any more, seeing that according to the aforesaid discoverers we don't own a hundred negroes) that the democratic editors pay their debts as promptly as Mr. Rayner and the aforesaid *know nothing* editors do, and have as much dependent on the prosperity of the South as they have. And further, that the democratic editors own moro negroes than the above mentioned know nothing editors own. They have commenced the game of bragg—let's see how it will hold out.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Mr. King Leaves Home.—Mr. and Mrs. King resided in the vicinity of Kingston.—Mrs. King was taken sick soms two weeks since. Mr. King supposing that she would "stay sick" all winter, got discouraged, and fell in love with a good looking servant girl by the name of Martin. Miss Martin returned the compliment, and fell in love with Mr. King. On Monday of last week Mr. King proposed an elopement to Miss Martin. Miss Martin says, "The very thing; where shall we go?" Mr. King said, "To Ohio, by way of Albany and central railroad."

Miss Martin immediately set about "packing up." Mr. King did the same—having packed off, and reached this city a week ago to-day. They took the first train West.—They stopped at Buffalo, where Miss Martin fell in love with "a young man by the name of Cornelius," and eloped again, taking with her Mr. King's clothing and all his money save nine dollars. King became conscientious, and said he would sin no more, but return to his wife. He left for Kingston on Monday morning. On reaching home he was astonished again.

During his absence with Miss Martin Mrs. King recovered her health, and fell in love with a New York dry goods clerk by the name of Jeffers. This also ripened into an elopement. Mrs. King not only left home, but she took with her all the movables except a cracked dinner pot and six maltese kittens. Mr. King, looking upon himself as a badly injured individual, went in pursuit of Mrs. King and Mr. Jeffers. He traces them to this city, where he loses track of them. He offers $100 reward for the discovery of their whereabouts. Officers have gone in pursuit.—*Albany Times.*

Painful Accident at the Circus.—Yesterday afternoon, "M'lle Isabelle," of Eldred's Circus, in making the ascent of the wire from the ground to the top of the centre pole, fell and fractured a leg, besides receiving other injuries. Some of the company carried a spread canvass to catch her in case of an accident, but, by some miscalculation, they failed to catch and break her fall, and hence the deplorable result. The experiment is a dangerous one, (a year or two ago, a man fell at Baton Rouge and broke his neck in a similar trial,) and the public ought to discountenance its repetition.—*Columbus Enq., Nov.* 20.

Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad—Contracts Let.—We are gratified to be able to announce that contracts for the graduation and masonry of the first thirty miles of this important road have been let to energetic responsible contractors. The time for the completion of the masonry is fixed at the first of November, 1857, and the grading to the 1st of November, 1858.

The company has ample means to complete that portion of the road now let, which will reach the coal fields of Anderson county, and we are assured that it will be pushed forward as rapidly as possibly until completed.—*Knoxville Standard.*

When a child of God thinks he can go alone, he is nearest falling.

Little Graves.

There's many an empty cradle,
There's many a vacant bed,
There's many a lonely bosom,
Whose joy and light is fled;
For thick in every grave yard
The little hillocks lie—
And every hillock represents
An angel in the sky.

Eloquent Extract.

Generation after generation, says an eloquent writer, have felt aa we feel, and their fellows were as active in life as ours now.—They passed away like a vapor, while nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. And so likewise shall it be when we are gone. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they are now around our path; the world will have the same attraction for offspring yet unborn that she had once for ourselves, and that she has now for our children. Yet a little while and all this will have happened! The throbbing heart will be stifled and we shall be at rest.—Our funeral will wind on its way and the prayers will be said, and the grave clods will be thrown in and our friends will all return, and we shall be left behind to darkness and the worms. And it may be for some short time that we shall be spoken of, but the things of life creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the place in which we died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dried and glisten again with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our names. Then shall we have become in the touching language of the Psalmist 'forgotten and clean out of mind.'

Price of Hogs.—The market continues dull and inanimate, with no buyers of hogs at over 4 cents gross. Messrs. Hull, Hunt and Co. slaughtered 400 head Saturday, and cut them up yesterday. Several of the other packers will probably commence to-day. By private dispatches from Cincinnati, on Saturday evening, we learn that hogs were selling at 5 3-4c. net. Mess pork sold at $14 75 per barrel. This is a large decline.

Louisville Courier.

Temperance Celebration.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

ASHEVILLE DIVISION No. 15, S. of T., will celebrate the 25th of December, instant, and respectfully invite the presence and co-operation of citizens generally.

The Division will meet at the Hall at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the Procession will leave the Hall at half past 9, and march under direction of the Marshall, Col. J. B Rankin, to the Court House.

Exercises at the Court House.

Song—Opening Ode.
Prayer—Rev. E. E. Gillenwaters.
Address—Col. J. L. Henry.
Music.
Address—Rev. A. W. Cummings.
Benediction—

E. J. ASTON,
T. W. MURRELL,
I. B. SAWYER,
R. B. VANCE,
J. M. ISREAL,
Com. of Arrangements.

Dec. 4, 1856.

State of North Carolina,
YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,—October Term, 1856.

Samuel Cox, Adm. of Malcolm McNeil, deceased,
VS.
The Heirs at Law of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, to wit: Hector McNeil, John McNeil, Daniel McNeil, Margaret McNeil, and Nancy Cox, (wife of David Cox, deceased.)

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McNeil and Daniel McNeil, heirs at law and legal representatives of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News that they be and appear at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Malcolm McNeil, dec., consisting of fifty acres of Land, bounded by lands of David Cox, dec'd, and others, should not be sold agreeable to plaintiff's petition, and the proceeds thereof to be assets in Adm's hands, to pay debts and charges of administration, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, D. McCanles, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856, and in the 81st year of our Independence. DAVID McCANLES, *C. C. C.*

Issued 15th Nov., 1856. [Dec. 4-w6-Pr's fee $6.

POCKET BOOK
LOST.

THE subscriber lost, on Friday the 21st instant, on the stage road between Cane Creek and Hendersonville, a small sized Port Monnie, with steel clasp, containing Four Hundred Dollars on the Commercial Bank of South Carolina, (40 ten dollar bills,) one five dollar bill on the Bank of Newberry, a one dollar bill North Carolina money, and perhaps a little silver change and some Post Office stamps. The other contents of the Book, if any, not recollected.

Any person finding said Pocket Book, and leaving it at the Asheville News Office, will be liberally rewarded.

D. PRINCE,
Unionville, S. C.

Nov. 27, '56.

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 13, 1856.

Important
FACTS
Which Interest
EVERY PERSON
In Western
N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Bible Agent Murdered.

We have intelligence of the shocking murder of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, an agent of the American Bible Society in Nicaragua. He had been sent out for the purpose of circulating the Scriptures in that country, and during its disturbed and dangerous times, he had been with energy and success engaged in his work. At the time of the late attack upon Grenada, when Gen. Walker marched out with his horde of followers, gave battle to the enemy, and routed them, Mr. Wheeler was in the city with Mr. Lawless, a merchant long resident there, and a Mr. Ferguson. The three were in the storehouse of Mr. Lawless, when a small party of the enemy entered the city, and coming upon the store, took these three gentlemen, and murdered them in cold blood, and with shocking barbarities.

Mr. Wheeler was from Indiana, where his family are now residing. The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, on hearing this passed resolutions of respect for his memory, and voted an appropriation to his family, thus suddenly deprived of their head and means of support.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

SKELETON OF A GIANT FOUND.—The Wheeling *Times* says: "A day or two since some workmen engaged in subsoiling the grounds of Sheriff Wickham at his vineyard in East Wheeling, came across a human skeleton. Although much decayed, there was not much difficulty in identifying it, by placing the bones which could not have belonged to other than a human body, in their primitive position. The impression made by the skeleton itself, was measured by the Sheriff and a brother in the craft *locale*, both of whom are prepared to swear that it was *ten feet nine inches in length.* Its jaws and teeth were almost as large as those of a horse. The bones are to be seen at the Sheriff's office."

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—How many millions and millions of times has that prayer been preferred by Christians of all denominations! So wide, indeed, is the sound thereof gone forth that daily, and almost without intermission, from the ends of the earth, and afar off upon the sea, it is ascending to heaven like incense and a pure offering. Nor needs it the gift of prophecy to foretell, that though 'heaven and earth shall pass away,' these words of our blessed Lord 'shall not pass away,' till every petition in it has been answered—till the kingdom of God shall come, and his will be done on earth as it is in heaven.—*Montgomery.*

NEGROES NOT CITIZENS.—Some dozen free negroes about to leave the country on a European tour, applied lately to the State Department for passports. The question of citizenship arose. Although they were proven to be natives, the Department decided they were not citizens. This decision, we understand, was based upon the opinion of Mr. Wirt while Attorney General, and the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Connecuticut and Tennessee.

A HIT.—The Manchester Union states that while the crowd were shaking hands with the President in the State House, on Thursday, an intelligent young Irishman came forward, remarking that he supposed the President would not refuse the hand of a foreign born citizen. "I never inquire where a friend was born," was the prompt reply.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Memphis about two o'clock on Saturday morning, 8th instant, which lasted for nearly a minute.

SHANGHAI CONCERN.—There is a firm in New York city, the name of which is Lay, Hatch & Co. The clerks are presumed to be Shanghais.

The New Haven *Register* says Abolitionism may as well now go to sleep, and take a good long dream of what may be done in the year 1860, while the "shriekers" unite in singing:

Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber—
Beecher's rifles guard thy rest;
Kansas humbugs, without number,
Gently press upon thy breast.

"I asks leaf to introduce a bill for the destruction of worms," as the woodpecker said in a late *stump* speech.

COUNTERFEITS.—There are counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Merchants' & planters bank of Savannah, and the central Railroad bank of Georgia, in circulation. Look at the genuineness of your cash.

THE LOSS.—The loss of the French army in battle and by disease, during the war with Russia, was 69,229 men. Such are the fruits of war.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A cabinet manufactory was burned in St. Louis recently, and eight workmen, who slept in the building, were also consumed. They were Germans.

Destructive Flood in India.

LOSS OF OVER FOUR THOUSAND LIVES.—The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times, under date of Oct. 4, gives the following account of a disastrous freshet in that country:

The rains this year have been universally severe. The downpour in Affghanistan was unprecedented, and in August its effects began to be visible. The torrent of water which at this season rolls down the water system of the India gradually increased, then overtopped the banks, and then burst on the plains with a force which swept whole towns from the face of the earth. The cantonment of Maoshere, only half built, was carried away. The great cantonment of Dehra Ghazee Khan was totally ruined, the sunburnt bricks of the buildings melting in the flood. The bund, or dyke, which defends Leia, burst, and Leia has disapppeared. The loss of life has not been in proportion, 4,000 or 5,000 villagers not counting for much in India, but the destruction of property is incalculable.

Eleven prisoners (says the Nashville *Gazette* of the 5th instant) made their escape from the jail in this city last night. A clear gain of eleven for the cause of freedom. One patriotic and very scrupulous individual still remains a voluntary prisoner.

Lost, within a few days, several opportunities for doing good; the loser is suffering from the effects.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

NOTICE.

AN Instalment of Twelve ($12) Dollars will be required on each share of the capital stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 8th November, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on the day above named.

By order of the Board.
McK. JOHNSTONE,
Sec. and Treasurer

Valley Store, Sept. 20, 1856. 373—w3w.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing Legislative session, to amend the charter of the "Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Company;" to change the mode of payment of the State's subscription, and otherwise.

November 13, 1856.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to change the dividing line between Macon and Jackson counties, so as to make the Ridge between Horney and Noland Creek the line to the top of the Smokey Mountain. Franklin, Oct. 2, 1856.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James Toms', on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa. Sept. 18, 1566.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by

Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an amendment to the Act of Incorporation of the town of Asheville.

November 13, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made to the North Carolina Legislature, next session, for relief from an "Act concerning obstructions in Ivy River."

November 13, 1856.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices at Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1856. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

Five Cents Reward.

Ranaway from my house in June last, my bound boy, Samuel Wetherford. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, for the safe return of said boy to my house.

A. H. LANCASTER.

Marion, Oct. 15, 1856.

A GOOD TIME COMING!

500 pounds assorted Candies; 100 pounds fresh Almonds; 200 lbs. Brazil Nuts; 150 lbs. Filberts; 200 lbs. English Walnuts. Just received at

Oct. 15. ASTON'S.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, W
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new TAILORING SHOP, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; London's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; London's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Fuchu; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to amend the Charter of the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock Turnpike Company. Oct. 15, 1856.